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All so-called MARTELL Cognac sold below these prices
cannot be genuine. 26645-31-1-906

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA.

(Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.)

Direction of wind ... S.W.
Force of Anemometer ... 14
State of Sea ... Slight
Barometer corrected ... 768.7
Evaporation ... 4.5
State of Clouds ... 7/4 clouded
During 24 hours { Max. Temp. in the shade ... 31
Min. do. do. ... 23
Humidity ... 87
ending 9 a.m. { Rainfall, in inches ... 0.05

REMARKS.

The promise of warmer weather yesterday was not fulfilled,
and the day was cold and bleak. The wind dropped to 14 kilom.
per hour and the sea became smoother. The morning opens
cloudy with prospects of more rain. The barometer is rising,
and the sea indications that the weather will improve as
the day advances.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

For the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	11	9	Merovo	24	10
Suez	19	9	Beri or	25	11
(Helouan)	15	6	Suakin	28	13
(Ghizeh)	19	7	Khartoum	29	10
Assiout	24	5	Wad Medani	33	15
Assouan	20	8	Duam	29	14
Wady Halfa	20	6			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	77.6	Very light	7	Very slight
Malta	770.9	Almost calm	17	Rather rough
Brisindisi	769.3	Moder.	13	Rather rough
Athens	768.7	Fresh	10	Moder.
Limasol	767.7	Strong	19	Very rough

PHASES OF THE MOON.

THE SUN. Rises a.m. Sets p.m.

Dec. 3 First Quarter	3.8 p.m.	6.35	4.55
.. 12 Full Moon	1.36 a.m.	6.42	4.56
.. 19 Last Quarter	2.9 p.m.	6.46	4.58
.. 26 New Moon	6.4 a.m.	6.49	5.1

The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1905.

THE FRENCH AND MOROCCO.

The publication of the French Yellow Book on
Morocco on the same day as the utterance of the
speech of the German Imperial Chancellor to
protest against the charges against Germany of
aggression and hostility has led to some com-
parisons in the home Press. Just when we were
asking ourselves how far suspicion of German
policy ought to melt like snow before the genial
sunbeams of German official assurances, sudden-
ly a yard measure is thrust into our hands, where-
with some very useful measurements can be
taken. Briefly, it comes to this, that a year and
a half ago, Prince Billow made certain state-
ments in the Reichstag, the value of which has
since been tested by experience. The result of
that test forms, as the "Times" put it on
Friday last, "the best possible comment
upon the pacific protestations in which
Prince Billow indulged once again, yester-
day, in regard to this country." The
official documents now show that as far
back as 1901 the Maghzen was trying to enlist
European support against France while sub-
jecting her to constant friction and annoyance
on her Algerian frontier. As the result of
communications between M. Delcassé and the
German Ambassador in Paris, the latter admit-
ted very fully the right of France to a "special
position" in Morocco. That right was subse-
quently fortified by the Sultan's request for
French military assistance to crush the
Prelander, with which request France refused
to comply, thereby proving her determination
to refrain from anything in the nature of a
military adventure in Morocco. Such was the
situation when the crucial fact of the Anglo-
French Agreement made its appearance in the
spring of last year.

It is with the Anglo-French Agreement that
the comparison which Friday's London papers
invite begins. The German justification for
action which has caused the downfall of M.
Delcassé, and has seriously menaced the peace
of Europe, consists in the allegation that the
French Minister withheld from Germany all
knowledge of the contents of the Agreement,
with intent to flout and to "isolate" Germany.
What are the facts? In March, last year, M.
Delcassé, in reply to enquiries, fully explained
to Prince Radolin the position of France in
regard to Morocco. Thereupon the Ambassador
thanked him cordially for an explanation
which (as he has since admitted) had not been
vouchsafed to any other Power except
Russia. Soon after Prince Billow publicly
stated in the Reichstag that Germany
had no reason to dread any infringement of
her mercantile interests in Morocco. A few
weeks later, when the Agreement had been
signed, the French Ambassador gave further
assurances at Berlin, which assurances the
Chancellor accepted in the Reichstag in terms
which were cordially received, all the world
over, as a frank recognition of the true charac-
ter of the Anglo-French Agreement. Later on,
when the Franco-Spanish Agreement was offi-
cially communicated to the Powers, with
further assurances of commercial freedom for
all in Morocco, the German official reply
affirmed that Germany's interests in that
country were purely of the economic sort.
That, however, was last autumn. The winter
brought a decisive change in the state of inter-
national affairs; the result of the Russo-Jap-
anese war was no longer in doubt; the military
power of the ally of France had collapsed;
the battle of Mukden had swept all the chess-
men off the board, and a new game was to
begin. Germany then announced that "the
Imperial Government totally ignored the
Agreements that had been concluded as
regards Morocco" on the ground that Ger-
many had been systematically excluded.
Then came the Imperial visit to Tangier
and the series of diplomatic menaces to
France which are revealed in their entirety
in the Yellow Book. It was in June
that things reached their most critical stage,
when Prince Billow actually talked about the
danger of lingering on a road which "bordered
a precipice and even an abyss." Upon
such language, and the diplomacy which ac-
companied it, comment is superfluous. France,
however, kept her head in spite of all pro-
vocation, and peace was preserved. We are
now within a few weeks of the Conference
which is the outcome of the German procedure,
and, in view of that coming event, the publi-
cation of the full history of its antecedents
is very timely.

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LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Departure of Carnarvon. H.M.S. Carnarvon left Alexandria to-day for Malta. Upper Nile steamers. Sudan Government steamers will not call at Kiro, Lado, or any place in the Lado Enclave.

Quarantine. Quarantine restrictions against arrivals in Egyptian ports from Jamnagar have been removed.

Land at Khartoum. Lots of land sold at Khartoum in October last at from 28 to 40 piastres the metre have lately increased in price to 120 piastres the metre.

Municipal Commission. The meeting of the Alexandria Municipal Commission, which was to have been held yesterday, has been postponed to next Wednesday, the 27th inst.

Attempted Suicide. A native of 54 years at Alexandria attempted to commit suicide yesterday by stabbing himself with a knife and inflicting six wounds which are considered serious. He was driven to the rash act owing to an incurable disease.

Ministry of Public Works. Mr. Rood, Inspector of the Egyptian Railway Administration, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Friend at the Ministry of Public Works as a first class inspector at a salary of L.E. 700 per annum.

Rudolph Home. We are asked to state that the money sent to Mr. Rudolph for his Xmas dinner was the gift of the following ladies and gentlemen, sent through Mr. Sydney Carver—Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Borchgrevink, Mr. Briscoe, Mr. S. Carver, Mrs. P. W. Carver, Mr. Chitty, Mrs. Moss, Mrs. Peel, Mrs. Rees, Mr. Sandars.

Christmas Cheer. We would draw the attention of our readers to an interesting announcement of the Nile Cold Storage Company which appears on page 1. The company are in a position to supply just those table delicacies which are most prized at this season of the year, and which, previous to the introduction of cold storage, were unobtainable in this country.

Before the Holidays. This year, as every year, many people will put off not a few important affairs until after the holidays, among others to enter themselves as pupils at the Berlitz Schools. There is, however, nothing more simple than to go and book the hours for their lessons without any necessity to begin before January. Also the choice of hours is certainly greater now than after the sflux of new pupils next month.

Coal Contracts. The Ports and Light-houses Administration has accepted the tenders of the following for supply of coal: R. Stabile & Co., English coal at L.E. 1 mill. 167 par ton, delivered free at the Administration's workshops; Port Said and Suez Coal Company for from 1 to 300 tons of coal at 27s. delivery free at Port Said, and for from 1 to 800 tons at 22s. 10d. delivery free on the Aida at Port Said, and at 32s. 10d. at Suez.

English Furniture in Egypt. The representative of Messrs. Maple & Co., Mr. T. Oliver, who visited Egypt last year, arrived at Alexandria yesterday from Europe. He will be in this country during the winter season, and his address will be Shepherd's Hotel, Cairo, where all letters making appointments should be directed. He will have with him photographs and sketches of the latest productions in English-made furniture of the best class, together with a choice selection of samples of English-made carpets, brocades, and furniture coverings, and be pleased to give expert advice on all matters in connection with modern furnishing and decoration.

Khedivial Club. The dance, given last night at the Khedivial Club, Alexandria, was as usual a brilliant success. The premises presented a most effective appearance, lit up by numerous electric lights and decorated with choice palms and ferns. Dancing was kept up briskly until the early hours of the morning, the uniforms of the military and naval officers present blending harmoniously with the ladies' charming toilettes. The Roumanian Band, kindly lent by the manager of the New Khedivial Hotel, played a selection of music in their usual masterly fashion and was appreciated by all present.

An Alexandrian's Success. Mr. Rowlett, who has just become Attorney General's "devil" on the Common Law side, is an Alexandrian by birth and is the brother of the Sub-Governor of the National Bank of Egypt at Cairo and of the Director of the Cairo Customs. He has had a large experience of official work at the Bar. He succeeded Mr. Danckwerts, K.C., as Junior Counsel to the Board of Inland Revenue five years ago, and was one of the Junior Counsel at the Venezuelan arbitration and the Alaska Boundary arbitration. Twelve months ago he succeeded Mr. Justice A. T. Lawrence as Recorder of Windsor. His appointment as Attorney-General's "devil"—a position formerly held by Lord Justice Stirling, Mr. Justice Joyce, and Mr. Justice Sutton—has given general satisfaction in the Temple.

SULTAN AND CAPITULATIONS.

BELGIAN CLAIM. (Gazette's Special Service.) Brussels, 21st December. The Belgian Government has demanded the Porte to hand over Iorio, who is now being tried for having attempted to assassinate the Sultan, in order to be tried at Brussels in accordance with the Capitulation Treaty of 1838.

The Ambassadors of the other Powers at Constantinople do not approve of this demand.

THE KHEDIVE. H. H. the Khedive passed Tuesday and Wednesday morning in going over his Ismailieh properties. On Wednesday afternoon he returned to Koubbeh Palace and came up to Abdeen this morning.

THE SUCRERIES MEETING. We understand that a further postponement will be demanded at this afternoon's meeting. Negotiations are still proceeding but slowly. We regret to hear that Me. Carton de Wiart has been indisposed for the last few days.

RAILWAY COLLISION. (FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) Suez, Wednesday. A serious collision took place last night at Fayed Station between the passenger train en route to Suez, and the goods train which left Suez at 9 p.m. A native servant was killed, and several other passengers escaped with severe injuries. The locomotives and carriages of both trains were badly smashed, and several trucks turned over.

DETERIORATION OF EGYPTIAN COTTON. Sir William Garstin remarks in his introduction to the P. W. D. Report for the past year:—There is little doubt that the practice, so prevalent among the fellahs, of drenching the cotton plants with water during the hot season, is bad for the yield. Under a hot sun, the atmosphere, beneath the leafy shade, must be steamy, and exceptionally suited to the production of the cotton worm. It is to this bad habit, as well as to overcropping the land, and to making use of inferior seed, that the deterioration of the Egyptian cotton crop is undoubtedly largely due.

GUNS FOR EGYPT? Colonel Western, representing the Egyptian Government in England, was present yesterday week at the Rannymede Rifle Range at a trial of the Rexer automatic machine gun. Many of the new guns have been purchased by the Egyptian Government.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. The following is Messrs. Collinge Brothers' New York Cable to-day:—Strong support, bull clique alone prevented decline.

Y. W. C. A. A capital concert was given at Connaught House on Tuesday night under the patronage of Brig. General Bullock, G. B., who opened the proceedings with a brief and witty speech. Then came "Call me back," very nicely sung by Miss Bingham, with a violin obligato by Mrs. Gardiner, who greatly pleased the audience. Mrs. Stephens was in good form, despite a cold, and Dr. Clarke's Hungarian dances were admirably rendered with any amount of dash and spirit. Miss Gertrude Simpson, with "A Woodland Madrigal" and a very fine "cello solo by Herr Otto, were greatly appreciated. Herr Otto's playing was exquisite and we hope to hear him many more times this season. The Rev. Thompson Burns hardly did justice to Gounod's "Nazareth," and the concert closed with a violin solo by Mrs. Gardiner, ably accompanied by Sig. Valentino.

The second part of the performance was most amusing. Mr. Stephens began with a ventriloquial entertainment and ventriloquised with such realism that when he imitated a dog growling, a hound in another part of the building gave tongue with fervour. Then came a sale by auction of sweets and other good things, with Mr. Chin as auctioneer, and finally a toy symphony with a bewildering number of instruments well conducted by Miss Simpson. After the National Anthem the Rev. R. MacInnes, in a short speech, thanked all who had given their services on his own behalf and that of his sister, after which proceedings closed with the Dodegoly.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS. The Messageries Maritimes S.S. Niger arrived at Marseilles from Alexandria yesterday afternoon.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

THIRD DAY'S HEARING. SENTENCE PASSED ON PRISONERS. This morning the trial of the third batch of rioters began and the Court was still sitting as we went to press.

The third day's hearing of the charges against 71 natives who were accused of being concerned in the rioting of Sunday week at Alexandria was concluded at the Native Court at 2 p.m. yesterday, when the presiding judge, Abdel Magid Bey, addressed the Court as follows:—

"Before pronouncing judgment I think it my duty, as an Egyptian and a Moslem, to say a few words. During the last few days I have perused the local papers and I have paid attention to their expressions of opinion and comments on the recent disturbances at Alexandria. Some journals have exaggerated the affair by stating that the outbreak was due to the religious fanaticism of the natives; but having carefully studied the papers in the case, I have come to the conclusion that fanaticism played no part in the disturbances.

At the conclusion of his address the judge passed sentence on the prisoners. Of the total, 71, about 24 were acquitted, 25 were sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and the remainder to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL. H.H. Prince Djamil Pasha Tnousson arrived from Europe yesterday on the German Lloyd steamer and proceeded to Cairo in the evening.

In consequence of another engagement, Lady Cromer will not be "At Home" on Saturday next.

The Countess of Kilmorey and her daughter, Lady Cynthia Needham, who has been seriously ill, will probably come out to Egypt early next year.

Sir Frederick Hervey Bathurst leaves England for Egypt at the end of the month.

The many friends Lord Grenfell made in this country during his lengthy connection with Egypt will be interested to hear that Lady Grenfell gave birth to a son and heir at Lord Grenfell's official residence, Royal Hospital, Dublin, last week.

Lord Grenfell is the same age as Lord Cromer, both having been born in 1841.

Lady Grenfell, who was for some time a Maid of Honour to Queen Victoria, is a daughter of the late Mr. Lewis A. Majendie, of Helingham Castle, Essex, and was married to Lord Grenfell two years ago. Their first child, a daughter, was born in 1904.

Count de Vauvieux, French Commissioner to the Caisse de la Dette, returns to Cairo early next week.

Sir Elwin Palmer returned from the Sudan yesterday suffering from a slight sunstroke, and is confined to his room at present. We are glad to learn that he is making good progress.

H.H. Princes Mohamed Ali and Mohamed Ibrahim, Boghos Pasha Nubar, the German Minister and Mme Rucker Jenisch, and the Chinese Ambassador M. Soeng, were among the visitors to the Exposition de la Societe des Beaux Arts on Tuesday.

Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. announce in touching terms the death of their esteemed partner, Sir Clinton E. Dawkins, K.C.B. They also offer thanks for the many kind expressions of highest regard and affection for Sir Clinton Dawkins, and of sympathy to themselves, which have reached them from all quarters.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Rawstone, 7th Hussars, who died at Gibraltar on the 4th inst. on his way home from South Africa. He was a young officer of great promise and had served with the Egyptian Cavalry.

Mr. H. MacLoughlin, Manager of the Imperial Ottoman Bank, Cairo, has resumed his duties after a trip on the Nile in a dahabieh, and a visit to Luxor and to Assouan.

Sagholagassi D'Aubuz, inspector in the Alexandria City Police, and Sagholagassi Bonelli, of the Canal Police, have both been promoted to the rank of Bimbashi.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDING.

WILSON-NUNGOVICH. RECEPTION AT THE SAVOY. Great was the disappointment in Cairo that the weather had not been more favorable yesterday, when so much was expected of it. Luckily the rain did keep off during the afternoon, though the sun refused to shine.

All Saints' Church had been very prettily decorated for the occasion of Miss Nungovich's wedding to Captain Wilson, and so many guests assembled that no one had time to notice the state of the weather. There was scarcely a seat to be had by half-past three, and it was only a few minutes after that hour when the bride appeared on her father's arm, and followed by her pretty sister, Miss Marietta Nungovich, and the children bridesmaids and pages. A military band was stationed near the chancel and a fanfare of trumpets greeted her approach. The service was conducted by Dean Butcher and the Rev. Wilson, cousin of the bridegroom, who had travelled out from Dublin for the special purpose. The hymns sung during the service were "Oh perfect love" and "The voice that breathed o'er Eden," and after the signing of the register the happy couple left the church while the band played the "Wedding March" with great effect.

The reception held afterwards at the Savoy Hotel was attended by over 500 people and was a most obsequy function. Captain and Mrs. Wilson stood in the large hall and received the congratulations of all their friends, who afterwards found their way into the big dining hall, where refreshments were being served. It is almost impossible to give a list of the guests, but the following are a few among the number:—Princes Ahmed Fuad, Comte de Serionne, principal agent of the Suez Canal Co., Artin Pasha, Mazloum Pasha, Izzet Pasha, M. de la Boniniere, Crookshank Pasha, Mr. and Mrs. Harari Pasha, Mrs. Koch, Mrs. Wild, Mrs. Herring, Mrs. Montagu Somers, Major and Mrs. Spang, Mrs. Scott Dalgleish, Mrs. Carton de Wiart, Mme De Martino Pasha, Mme Koth, Col. Lodd, Col. Magill, Mr. George Royle, Mr. Chas. Royle, Mme de Gorostarru, Dr. and Mrs. Rucker-Jenisch, Consul General for Germany, Comte Kodziebrodzki, Consul General for Austria, Comte Stadnicki, of the Austrian Agency, Baron Oppenheim, Dr. Graf, Mrs. Ballet, Mrs. Hunter, Mme Aghion, Mrs. Heller, Miss Soares, Miss A. Cattani, Mgr. Photios, Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, Dean and Mrs. Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Vere Alston, etc.

Space and time forbid us giving details in this issue of the many lovely dresses worn on this occasion. The bride's dress has already been described, with those worn by her bridesmaids and Mrs. Nungovich. We hope to enlarge further on this subject and give the list of presents in our next issue.

THE WEATHER. The weather in the Mediterranean is reported by all ships arriving at Alexandria as being very bad. Gales from between east and north have been raging over Italy, the Adriatic and the Tyrrhenian Sea and from north-east and west in Tunisia and Eastern Algeria. Within the area of the disturbance very heavy rains have been experienced daily. Numerous shipping casualties have been occasioned by the gales, and there has been great destruction of property on shore.

BAND PERFORMANCE. By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R.C.C. Cox, commanding, and officers 2nd Batt. Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, the Band will perform the following programme of music on the Terrace, National Hotel, to-morrow from 4 to 6 p.m.:—

1. March—The Fire Brigade—D'aros. 2. Overture—Chemin de la Gloire King. 3. Song—"The Everlasting Day"—Bevan. 4. Selection—Reminiscences of Ireland—A. V. Godfrey. (By desire) 5. Value—Christmas Roses—Waldteufel. 6. Irish Patrol—Foyers. 7. Selection—Sergeant Brue—E. Godfrey. 8. Polka—Frotzokopfen—Faust. Regimental March.—Khedivial Anthem. God Save the King. B. WATSON RAMSEY, Bandmaster.

THEATRE ALHAMBRA

LA POUPEE. L'opérette de M. Audran a obtenu hier soir un gros succès d'hilarité, grâce surtout à la bonne interprétation qui en été donnée par l'excellente troupe de M.M. Crépy et Simon. La pièce, qui est une des meilleures du répertoire, a, elle aussi, contribué au succès de la soirée. Le compositeur, M. Audran, est l'auteur d'une foule de pièces charmantes. Il a d'ailleurs partagé avec M. Leococq les succès éclatants qu'a remportés pendant ces 20 dernières années le genre créé par Offenbach. M.M. Lancelot, Crépy, de la Freyrière se sont fort distingués dans leurs rôles respectifs. Mlle Lambertini a été une poupée charmante, mervilleuse de grâce et de souplesse. Elle a chanté délicieusement—et avec cet art dont on lui connaît le secret—les nombreuses et belles romances qui pullulent dans cette opérette. Ce soir, la Mascotte.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO. NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE. KITCHEN LIGHT, LIFT. Special terms for officers of the Army of Occupation and Government Officials.

CAIRO RACES.

K. S. C. 1ST WINTER MEETING. WEATHER SPOILS FIRST DAY'S SPORT.

Yesterday's races were spoiled, as far as comfort was concerned, by the weather, which deserved everything that was said against it. Raw, cold, and windy, the afternoon was more than unpleasant, and the fair sex was mostly disinclined to brave the chances of rain. The racing, however, was not at all bad. Omar Bey Sultan and Ahmed Bey Bakri's partnership pulled off the Cairo Derby and the sixth race, and the fourth race gave a good finish, won by Mr. Schreiber's White Feather. The entries in all but the second race were good, and it is the greatest of pities that the day was so unfavorable.

Among those present were Prince Mohamed Ibrahim, General, Mrs. and the Misses Bullock, Sir John and Lady Rogers, Comte de Serionne, Hon. F. Morgan, Mr. A. L. Webb, Johnson Pasha, Hon. and Mrs. C. James, Coles Pasha, Mr. Carter Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Stout, Mr. R. F. Doherty, Mr. A. E. Branch, Omar Bey Cherif, Hussein Bey Sioufi, and many others. The following are particulars of the racing:

THE KOUBBEH HANDICAP. Value L.E. 40, 2nd horse to receive L.E. 3, if four or more start, and 3rd horse L.E. 2, if six or more start, out of the stakes. For Arab ponies. Distance round the course. Khalil Pasha Kayat's g.a.h. Latif, 11.5. White-side. 1 Ibrahim Bey Cherif and Elie Bey Sursook's b.a.h. Mikado, 10.5. Bonser. 2 Mr. A. J. Sursook's b.a.h. Sans Pareil, 9.8. Vassili. 3

Capt. Gillson's g.a.h. Siur, 8.10. Johnston. 0 Mr. Tuani's b.a.h. Caprice, 10.4. Matthews. 0 Hussein Bey Sioufi's b.a.h. Atragek, 9.9. Mr. Paravioini. 0 Iahak Bey Hussein's g.a.h. Fadgham, 10.9. Stillwell. 0 Messrs. Stirling and Molony's g.a.h. Ghazan. 10.7. Stirling. 0 Saleh Bey Yaghen's b.a.h. Bulkeley, 10.7. Fenwick. 0 Saleh Bey Yaghen's g.a.h. Ide, 8.9. Elias. 0 Saleh Bey Yaghen's b.a.h. Abou Arkoub, 9.0. Ali Selim. 0 Khalil Pasha Khayat's g.a.h. Sadik, 11.7. Mr. Reid. 0 Mr. A. J. Sursook's b.a.h. The Bard, 9.7. Michaelidis Jr. 0 Saleh Bey Yaghen had declared to win with Bulkeley and all started, Sanspareil leading, with Latif ahead of the rest. Just before the final bend Latif got ahead and passed Sanspareil, followed by Mikado, who could not however get near Khalil Pasha's horse, which won pretty comfortably by two lengths.

Totalisator paid P.T. 44 on winner and P.T. 40, 63, and 86 for places. THE COUNTRY BRED STAKES. Value L.E. 100, 2nd horse to receive L.E. 20, and 3rd horse L.E. 10, out of the stakes. For Arab ponies. Distance 1 mile. Baron J. E. de Menasce's b.e.c.b.m. Chance, 10.7. Matthews. 1 Mohsen Pasha's Karaguz. 2 Mr. A. J. Sursook's ch.a.h. Venicio, 8.7. Vassili. 3 A very tame performance, Chance winning with the greatest ease. Poor second and poorer third. Totalisator paid P.T. 33.

THE KHEDIVAL STEEPLECHASE. Value L.E. 50, 2nd horse to receive L.E. 7, and 3rd horse L.E. 3, out of the stakes. For Arab ponies. Distance 2 miles. Hussein Bey Sioufi's b.a.h. Mitwali, 11.11. Mr. de Freville. 1 Hussein Bey Sioufi's ch.a.h. Peacock, 10.12. Mr. Paravioini. 2 Khalil Pasha Kayat's b.a.h. Hadeed, 12.0. Mr. Spear. 2 Iahak Bey Hussein's g.a.h. Salama (late Arabi), 12.0. Mr. Reid. 0 Capt. Protheroe Smith's g.a.h. Hamdan, 12.0. Bid Ali. 0 Mitwali got off first, closely followed by Peacock. Hadeed looked dangerous and eventually went head, only to be passed by Peacock. Mitwali then recovered and coming down the straight in fine form won fairly well. Peacock and Hadeed had a great struggle for second place and a dead heat was the result.

Totalisator paid P.T. 55 on winner, and P.T. 28, 18 and 26 for places. AMATEUR TRIAL PLATE OF L.E. 40, with L.E. 7 to the second and L.E. 3 to the third, out of the stakes. For Arab horses, galloways, and ponies that have never won L.E. 15, at any one time either on the flat, over hurdles, or steeplechasing, in either open or closed races, the property of British Members of K.S.C. Weight for age and inches. 14.1 and over to carry 12 stone. Distance 7 furlongs. Mr. A. Schreiber's g.a.h. White Feather, 12.0. Mr. Read. 1 Capt. Protheroe Smith's ch.a.h. Mousbah, 11.6. Mr. Paravioini. 2 Mr. Barker's b.a.h. Val d'Or, 12.0. Mr. Barker. 3 Mr. Jenkinsou's b.b.a.r.bh. Rabah, 11.12. Owner. 0 Mr. F. J. Braconridge's g.a.h. Brio-a-brac, 12.0. Capt. Bartlett. 0 Mr. M. Moberley's ch.a.h. Last Chance, 12.0. Fenwick. 0 Mr. G. Dalby's g.b.a.r.b.g. Angelo V. 11.11. Owner. 0 Capt. Kay's g.a.g. Fort Said, 11.11. Stirling. 0 Capt. Gillson's b.a.h. John Peel, 11.6. Mr. Johnston. 0 Capt. Rome's g.a.h. In-hallah, 10.12. Mr. de Freville. 0

All the horses were off together, Mousbah and White Feather both well forward and getting ahead two or three times only to be brought back. It was anybody's race up to the last corner, when White Feather went ahead but was challenged by Val d'Or. Mr. Schreiber's horse, however, running strongly came in first by nearly two lengths, but Mousbah and Val d'Or had a great race for second place, the former only getting home by a neck. Totalisator paid P.T. 87 on winner and P.T. 40, 40 and 29 for places.

THE CAIRO DERBY.—Value L.E. 100, 2nd horse to receive L.E. 20 and 3rd horse L.E. 10, out of the stakes. For Maiden Arabes (Maidens at nomination) weight for age with penalties. Horses that have never run prior to this Meeting allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1 mile. Omar Bey Sultan and Bakri Bey's b.a.h. Saïad II, 10.7. Mr. Paravioini. 1 Messrs. A. J. Sursook and Michaelidis' ch.a.h. Prince Soleil, 10.7. Hassan. 2 Khalil Pasha Khayat's ch.a.h. Doughan, 10.7. Whiteside. 3 Moharrem Pasha's g.b.h. Massoud, 10.7. H. Suliman. 0 Messrs. A. J. Sursook and Michaelidis' g.a.h. Skyeboah, 10.7. Vassili. 0 Capt. Gillson's g.a.h. The Clown, 10.7. Mr. Johnston. 0 Mr. Tuani's ch.a.h. Voyageur, 10.7. Mathews. 0 Mr. E. Karam's g.a.h. Gray Don, 10.0. Elias. 0 There were eight entries for the Derby, and a good race. Prince Soleil came ahead halfway with Massoud near, but could not keep the lead, being splendidly caught by Saïad II. just after the bend. A capital race down the straight ended in a win for Saïad II., Doughan, who seemed a little late in his effort, coming in a good third.

Totalisator paid P.T. 86 on winner and P.T. 35, 54, and 30 for places. THE BREEDERS STAKES.—Value L.E. 150, presented by the Egyptian Government. Handicap for Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4. Distance 1 1/2 miles. Two-thirds of entrance fees to go to 2nd horse and one third to the 3rd horse. Omar Bey Sultan and Bakri Bey's b.a.g. Bonus, 8.10. Mr. Paravioini. 1 The Angels' ch.a.h., Fra Antonio, 9.5. Abdullah. 2 Prince Mohd. Ibrahim's ch.a.e.m. Turbie, 8.9. Mathews. 3 Prince Mohd. Ibrahim's b.a.h. Brown Boy, 10.9. Mr. Barker. 0 Mohren Pasha's b.o.h. Merry Rustic, 11.7. Koukides. 0 Bonus gained a big lead at the start and kept it all the way, coming in first easily. The Angels' Fra Antonio and Prince Mohamed Ibrahim's Turbie had a harder fight for second place, Fra Antonio gaining by about half a length.

Totalisator paid P.T. 40 on winner and P.T. 13, 53, and 37 for places. PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONS.

The work of the provincial local committees is unfavorably criticised by Mr. Perry in his recently issued report. He remarks as follows:—"Viewed from the stand-point of economical working the Commissions still show a very low efficiency. A false sense of amour-propre prevents their requesting technical advice from our inspectors. Their inexperience is exploited by local contractors, and considerable waste of public funds naturally results. Independence before Economy is evidently their watchword. As an instance, a pump had been erected at Assouan by Messrs. Cook and Son and guaranteed till 1907. This pump required repairs in 1904. A local mechanic was consulted and charged with the work without contract or specification. The work was estimated by the High Commission engineer at L.E. 11. A bill for L.E. 90 was presented. As the original cost of the pump was only L.E. 100 this may be characterised as a bad bargain. At Assouan the design for the pump chamber was not submitted to the Public Works Department, with the result that the walls leaked like a sieve when the Nile rose. The work further was pronounced as bad. At Suez our inspector had occasion to complain of the quality of road metal, which instead of passing a 0.5 ring, varied on 40% of the consignment from a maximum of 0.15 to a minimum of 0.7. Such metal is quite useless. It was discovered that no conditions of any kind had been imposed on the contractor furnishing. The metal had to be broken up by the road makers and cost in consequence 24 P.T. per metre against a normal 16 P.T."

In regard to this criticism, Sir William Garstin remarks in his introduction to the P.W.D. report:—"Mr. Perry criticises the work done by the local committees on the whole unfavorably. He considers that they endeavour first to attain independence from control, and place efficiency in the second rank of importance. Doubtless this is so to a certain extent, but, with time, it is to be hoped that improvement will result. A great deal of good work is being done, and the principle of interesting the inhabitants of these towns in their own improvements, and giving them a voice regarding the expenditure, is a sound one. In everything but unimportant projects, moreover, they are controlled by the Superior Committee."

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THE EMANCIPATION OF EGYPT

II.

Chapter I, Part II. opens with the following fine passage:—

"We have thus discussed the events which led up to the British Occupation in 1882. We have dwelt upon the necessities of that occupation, and in so doing justified it as far as it stood in need of justification. The next point which has been dealt with was the British Occupation, and we have shown that it has up till now been highly beneficial to Egypt, in spite of all that has been advanced to the contrary. But if we are to secure a basis which will enable us to discuss with profit the political conjunctures of the present and the political possibilities of the future, we must considerably extend our sphere of investigation. The Egyptian question is made up of a tangled web of international factors. Almost every nation in Europe has invested large savings in Egypt, and consequently almost every nation in Europe has the keenest individual interest in seeing Egypt thrive and prosper."

In several well-written pages the author proceeds to outline Turkish influence in Egypt; from these we quote the following short paragraph:—

"The tide of anti-Turkish prejudice still runs high throughout the West. The generality of Europeans are unable to grasp the wide gulf which severs the Turk as a political being from the Turk as a social being. The few people who have come into actual contact with the Turk in private life and have experienced his unfailing courtesy, his unfailing tact, and have really found that the Turk is the gentleman of the East, have failed to stem to any perceptible extent the stream of popular dislike and suspicion which marks the West as a whole. In Egypt, the Turk remains an exceedingly important social factor. He has a multitude of friends; it must be admitted a far greater multitude since his fall from power."

"It must also never be forgotten that Mohamedan Egypt is bound by puissant religious ties to the Sultan as Khalif, as Defender of the Faithful, and that the Sultan still has the appointment of the important office of the Grand Cadi. Above all it must be remembered that the Khedive is not only appointed and invested with the dignity of Ruler of Egypt, but that the constitution of that country is practically defined by the Sultan."

We think that, at all events with reference to the past few years, the writer would have been better advised, if he had said "theoretically" instead of "practically," in the last sentence. Our author goes on to review at considerable length Russian influence in the East, and we shall refer to this later on, in our concluding remarks. To German influence he also devotes several pages, from which we quote a few lines:—

"To come, then, to the discussion of Germany as a factor in Egypt's future. Germany can no longer be treated with the scant consideration of pre-Bismarckian days. Her progress has been rapid, and she figures to-day in the forefront of the great Powers. Her commercial activity is universally recognised and generally felt, and her pretensions to become a World Power cannot be denied."

"The direct point upon which German energies are concentrated has long been an open secret. For years they have been endeavouring to Germanise Asia Minor with the same thoroughness with which we have shown France to have formerly Frenchified Egypt."

There remains, as we have said, the possible opposition of England to Germany's schemes in Asia Minor, and for this reason Germany may be very glad to retain the means of at least diplomatically tying England's hand. While England remains in Egypt she can make but a half-hearted protest to Germany making a second Egypt out of Asia Minor, including, perhaps, the Euphrates valley."

"But Germany's policy is now wavering in the balance. All we know is that she is sensitive of the imperious necessity of finding some field of colonial expansion; where that field of expansion is to be, we cannot be so sure. The events of the past few months may perhaps be found to have revolutionised the kaleidoscope of Eastern affairs."

Our author evidently thinks that if England would kindly give up Egypt she would acquire some sort of "locus standi" for interfering with German development in Asia Minor and the Euphrates Valley; we refrain from commenting on this suggested change of positions just now, but we may say something with reference to it later on.

A whole chapter is devoted to France and Italy, which are justly considered considerable factors in the Egyptian question; and here we find some very interesting remarks, from which we extract a few passages:—

"Next to Great Britain, France has always been regarded, and very correctly regarded, as being by far the most important factor in the future of Egypt. But the attitude of France, which has been defended and opposed, and criticised from every possible point of view, in books innumerable, in half the languages of Europe, has been almost invariably misconstrued. This fact is all the more astonishing when we consider that in the position which France has taken up towards Egyptian affairs she has in nowise deviated from her traditional policy. Among the number of writers on Egypt figure the names of not a few eminent politicians, to whose opinion one naturally listens with deferential attention; but when they come to speak of France they are, or have up to the present been, almost without exception completely mistaken."

It is happily not our business to show the fallacy of all these gloomy but fortunately groundless forebodings; circumstances have

done so amply enough. England has found herself involved in expense, and with her energies fully taxed, but France, so far from disclosing a hostile policy, has done everything in her power to free England's hands."

"That France has thoroughly realised the futility of such dreams we cannot for a moment doubt. Few countries have had such magnificent colonial prospects, few so unconcernedly, or perhaps ruthlessly, sacrificed them to home necessities. The life of nations is much like the life of men. If the household is torn within, and threatened without, the man cannot venture to embark on fair schemes far from home. Even so it is with France. We need only remember the French dominions in Canada, which were ceded to England, it is true, as the price of a disastrous war, yet when they were still French, not an energetic move was made to save them, not a man was sent to relieve Montcalm, who was vainly struggling against overwhelming odds. France has had its great sailors and its empire-builders, but most have died broken-hearted at the pitiless way in which their life-work has been immolated in the interests at home."

"The other great imperial possession of France is Algeria, only a few hours' sail from Toulon, and which despite the vigorous efforts which it cost to conquer, has since proved a valuable asset and a source of military strength, for from Algeria France has been able to call Zouave troops to her aid."

"We might at first not unnaturally be very surprised at finding that while the vast German Empire has great difficulty in maintaining its rule over comparatively small African territories, a small power like Portugal is able to keep its holding in Africa, proportionately a far larger one, with relative peace and security. The Germans find themselves taxed to the utmost in suppressing a temporary revolt such as that of the Herreros, while the Dutch are able to keep a strong hold upon such possessions as Aohsen, where her subjects are in a perennial state of insubordination—but Holland has long ceased to be troubled by home difficulties. The act of neutralisation has made her as complete a political island as England is a geographical one, her resources may not be very enormous, but they stand at her absolute disposal, she can concentrate all her forces upon her weak point, while Germany cannot afford to ship any large expedition over sea. Germany cannot overwhelm the Herreros by the dispatch of an army of crushing power."

"If Egyptians have seen the light of their hopes in France they have deluded themselves, and to-day that sun has irrevocably set. "Should Egypt become an independent national unity, it will be because such an independence readily combines the interests of all parties concerned. She will never become so by the quixotic but impolitic action of a great power."

In the foregoing remarks with reference to France our author shows, as in many parts of this book, an intimate knowledge and a firm grasp of his subject. On the question of Algeria we do not quite agree with him, there is much that might be said, but it is beyond our present purpose to divert the attention of our readers in that direction. He is hardly complimentary in his remarks on German efforts in colonisation in Africa, but much more so to Portugal and Holland; the latter is said to have long ceased to be troubled by home difficulties. We are still inclined to think that Holland has existed for many years past, with the fear of God and a powerful neighbour, so intensely before its eyes, that it is hardly that haven of rest which our author's remarks might lead us to believe."

When we come to the Italian question, we are said to be treading on tender ground; whether it is because our author is peculiarly sensitive when he is writing of his own country, or for some other reason which we cannot fathom, we fail to follow him here so easily as in most other parts of the book."

There is in Egypt a large and prosperous Italian colony; we believe it has never been larger or more prosperous than at the present moment. The public works carried out in Egypt in recent years, such as the construction of the Asouan Dam and many other undertakings, have given employment to a large number of Italians; Italy has sent us some of our best judges and lawyers, and we have always been under the impression that Italians have worked even more cordially with the English, than people of most other nationalities. We fail to see how Italians have suffered in any way from England's intervention in Egypt."

Our author rightly says that it was the ambition of Italy to annex an exceedingly rich hinterland to their former possessions in Africa. Would it have been possible we ask, for even Italy's best friends to tell her that she had better not avail herself of the opportunity which offered, for fear of disaster; we think not, nor do we agree that Italy was employed as a cat's paw. Still our author agrees with a considerable amount of equity and forbearance, as will be shown by the following extracts:—

"When we come to speak of the Italian attitude towards the Egyptian question we are treading upon much more tender ground. By way of preface we may say that the position of Italy has during the last few years undergone an almost entire change, and this change has not been brought about without a very considerable amount of ruffled feelings. The change has not been the cause of any diplomatic ruptures, and consequently has come about without the use of anything but the most polite of phrases. But diplomats have made it part of their profession to say the harshest things in the most polite words. The threat of war is gilded into considering something as an unfriendly act, so that we may well imagine that much bitterness of heart may underlie quite impeccable civility."

"With a view to what we have to say, we must again deny that the part played by

England can be justly termed Machiavellian. Much has been written against England, who is represented as having lured Italy into African disaster purely in order to further British interests. This is a very harsh and uncompromising fashion of stating the case. And although it has some element of truth, for nobody will to-day deny that Italy was employed as a cat's-paw in the solution of the complicated Central Africa problem, nevertheless it cannot be advanced that England in any way outstepped the recognised rules of the political game. If Italy was encouraged in the undertaking of her disastrous African schemes by English politicians, her catastrophe cannot be laid to England's charge. Whatever encouragement Italy received she must very well have been able to estimate at its intrinsic value, and her military political reverses can be visited upon none but herself."

"The Italians were already in possession of a very important outlet on the Red Sea coast in Eretria, and it was their great ambition to ensure the good fortune of this opening by annexing the exceedingly rich hinterland. This could only be done at the expense of Abyssinia. The Italians required encouragement, and encouragement they very naturally received in abundance from the English, who were above all anxious to withdraw Abyssinian attention from the Nile. If the Negus was kept on the Red Sea, he would be unable to either succour the Mahdi or forestall the English in occupying the upper banks of the Nile. That England foresaw the Italian defeat is quite untenable, as that defeat did not at all assist the British operations, although, by treaty, matters were subsequently satisfactorily arranged with the Negus."

"We need not go into the sore feelings which the Italians undoubtedly do feel to some extent with regard to England, whom they consider to have duped them into their Abyssinian calamities, but we would point out that Italy is not likely to take the British side in the case of any anti-British combination."

"The British occupation, at all events, avoided the necessity of bringing the awkward question up again, at all events for the time being. This temporary solution of the difficulty was undoubtedly rendered much more easy, much more satisfactory, by the faultless tact shown by the statesman whom England appointed to represent her in Egypt. It is difficult to overrate the conduct of such men as Lord Cromer, against whom indeed the most embittered fault-finders of British policy have refrained, as a rule, from uttering a word of disparagement. He has, indeed, won universal esteem for the manner in which he has filled a post full of thorns and difficulties, without once transgressing the limits of the utmost courtesy. He has known how to yield graciously, when he could yield without injuring the interests of his country, and he has known how to exact rigorously, but without giving offence when the British policy compelled him to be exacting. Lord Cromer's tact has served as a model on which numberless other officials have moulded their conduct, and things have therefore on the whole gone very smoothly."

"To-day as we have shown the situation has changed. The over-sensitive apprehensions of almost every European Power with regard to Egypt has cooled down and down, until each of them, we have seen, regards the maintenance of the present condition with complete indifference."

"England's passion for Imperialism has undergone phases, it has at no time suffered eclipse; all Englishmen when probed to the quick will be found Imperialists at heart; they differ among themselves only on questions of method and degree."

"Even the most unintelligent eye could not fail, upon looking at a map of the Mediterranean, to see the wonderful strategic importance of the Ionian Islands, and above all of Corfu. Lying as they do under the shelter of the Greek coast, but just opposite to the point where the heel of Italy draws closest to Epirus, they effectively command the entrance to the Adriatic. At the present day a Naval Power in possession of them would render useless the whole of the Austro-Hungarian seaboard, by cutting off its one outlet to the Mediterranean."

"We cannot here, nor would it be to the point to give a detailed history of the various occupations of the Ionian Islands, before they were ultimately handed over to the English in 1814 as a reward by Louis XVIII. for valuable services rendered. Suffice it to say that they were employed with great advantage by Napoleon as a stepping-stone towards Egypt, and, as he hoped, towards India; and he subsequently hoped to make them exceedingly valuable in his designs on Central Europe. His hopes were blighted at Aboukir Bay, but, although three of the Islands were afterwards captured by the English fleet, Corfu continued to hold out until Napoleon's abdication."

"We are not yet admitted into all the secrets of the Government, and are unable to tell all the puissant motives which led to Mr. Gladstone's cession of the islands in 1864. The difficulties of keeping the natives in order were no doubt great, but England had patiently overcome them for 50 years, and did not lose patience now. Neither was England compelled to abandon the islands, as is currently said, in order to secure the non-election of the Franco-Russian candidate the Duke of Leuchtenberg to the Greek throne. The outcry raised against the evacuation was great: it was confidently predicted that England's Naval preponderance in the Mediterranean was gone for ever, a fear which subsequent years have sufficiently allayed."

"In the sequel England has not found her naval superiority in the Mediterranean impaired; and if in the case of war it should become important to re-occupy Corfu, England would stand as good if not a better charo of securing the islands than would any other Power."

"All this has gone to show that even in an Imperialist policy there are moments when retirement and seeming self-abnegation are not misplaced, and when, though sheer force would very probably have proved successful, yet its employment would not have been adequately rewarded."

"It would be very untrue to say that in politics all false positions are pernicious, for it is, on the contrary, generally recognised that in political life we cannot get on without them. The stiff and starched moralist may perhaps take exception to what he considers a very debasing principle to admit, but we would once more warn the reader against endeavouring to conduct politics upon the same strict principles which we at all events strive to observe in private life; he will not succeed. In private life we would vigorously uphold the doctrine that false positions are a man's ruin; he must avoid them with all his power, and if he by inadvertence or misfortune allows himself to be drawn into one, he must escape from it at all hazards and at all sacrifices. In politics, perhaps unhappily, but by their very nature, we are bound to accept false positions. We cannot always attain that excellent and primitive bluntness which having once called a spade a spade closes the subject for ever. We cannot always rebuttle the *de facto* with the *de jure*, and however much the moralist may cry out, we are bound to tolerate situations which in private life would be very rightly called lies, but which in politics, when they take any name at all, are termed compromises."

"We shall then abstain from riding on the high horse, and, as we have already said, we shall make no reproaches. The fact that England has repeatedly declared her intention of evacuating Egypt, and yet to the present day has failed to fulfil her engagement, we shall certainly not take into consideration from the point of view of abstract morality; such a discussion, although it affords ample scope for anti-British declamation, and has hitherto furnished, and will doubtless continue to furnish, gutter scribblers with many a spindling period, does not advance the candid investigator nor the well-meaning counsellor one jot or one tittle. All we wish at present to discover whether the maintenance of England's false position in Egypt really pays her. Does she really mean business?"

"The advantages which England derives from Egypt are undoubtedly immense. Are they in any way enhanced by England's semi-occupation of the country? Would they in any way be impaired by its evacuation?"

"To begin with, Egypt no longer lies upon the direct route to India, which now runs through the Suez Canal. Even the most unmitigated Jingo has not yet taken upon himself to propose the seizure of the neutralised Suez Canal. He cannot even with a semblance of plausibility declare that the occupation of Egypt is necessary in order to ensure the free navigation of the Red Sea. He must be fully aware that, whether he has Egypt, or no, the Red Sea will be open to him as long as he maintains the dominant sea power."

In answer to this we think it is only necessary to say that so long as England holds Egypt, and so long only she can trust the Suez Canal to take care of itself."

"The advocate of evacuation can only wonder what are the motives which have so far induced the English to keep so tenacious a hold upon Egypt; there is no European Power desirous or capable of seizing the position if vacated by England."

"Why should not Egypt form a type of this latter category? It is owing to the English tutelage that she has become fit to assume such a position, and will England deny her the capacity to play the part for which she has herself educated her? True, but under the eye of England, who encompasses her on every side, Egypt would be as profitable to England, more loyal if loyalty were required, and at any rate out of any possibility of doing harm."

"We have shown, on the contrary, that the evacuation could not possibly entail any danger, and that Egypt would remain, although independent, within the circle of British power both by sea and land, which fact would be a sufficient guarantee for her future good behaviour."

We regret to say that the opinions expressed in the last three paragraphs do not appear to us to carry any conviction with them."

HALL'S "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND. Guinness's T. B. HALL & CO. Bass's Foreign India TRADE MARK. Extra THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND Pale Ale. StOUT OF ALE & STOUT. LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALE. T. B. HALL & Co., Ltd. 79-85, Northampton St., LIVERPOOL. Sole Importer for Egypt and the Sudan: G. MARCUS & Co. ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, and TANTA.

WATERLOW BROS. & LAYTON, LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1811. CONTRACTORS TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, Printers, Stationers, Lithographers, Engravers, ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS & MACHINE RULERS. WORKS: 4, RUE MARQUIS MILLES COLONNES, MENAË. Head Office: ALEXANDRIA. HAROLD SHELDRICK, Manager in Egypt. 24 & 25, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

Table with 3 columns: Words, P.T. 5, P.T. 10, P.T. 15. Rows for 15 words, 30 words, Every 10 words beyond 30.

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged the advertisements not appearing consecutively. All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER. A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound sterling. Post Free.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ANGLO-AMERICAN Typewriting Agency, 19, Boulevard de Ramleh. ONLY ENGLISH TYPENING OFFICE IN ALEXANDRIA. Typewriting by copy or by dictation. Despatch Typewriter, (Official Typewriter of the St. Louis Exhibition), Success Typewriter Supplies at London prices. Cleaning and refitting of all typewriters. 266874—£5.506

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 29, No. 7 21, W.T. Emma, 99, Rue Attarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35. 30-9-205a

BORMAN & Co.—Suits to measure; English Cutter. Best English Cloth. Overcoats—a speciality. 26968-6-2

BORMAN & Co. for underclothing, socks, handkerchiefs, studs, ties, white and flannel shirts of all descriptions. 26964-6-2

BORMAN & Co. for flannels, flannellets, stockings, fur boas, children's hats and dresses; ladies' handkerchiefs, etc. 26965-6-2

BORMAN & Co. for Christmas and New Year presents, consisting of writing cases, bridge sets, silver and plated goods, bags, and smaller articles. 26966-6-2

BORMAN & Co. have just received a large shipment of four-post bedsteads. Orders received for Oetzmann & Co., London. Catalogue on application. Sole address, Cherif Pasha-street. 26967-6-2

COMPANIES, FIRMS, Capitalists, and Banks, who wish to invest money on land loans, buy lands in the Fayoum, or search for minerals or antiquities, may obtain accurate information from Dr. J. K. Gabriel, Fayoum (sixteen years' experience of the province and the desert around). 26818-40-17

ENGLISH, French, and Arabic Clerk and Accountant seeks employment in a commercial firm. Apply, No. 26,925 "Egyptian Gazette" office. 26925-6-6

EXPERIENCED ENGLISHMAN, good practical writer and accountant, is open to take engagements in mercantile office or to undertake literary work. Highest references. T. A., "Egyptian Gazette" office. 26940-12-4

ITALIAN LADY, certificated teacher, wishes pupils for French or Italian in free hours. No. 26,939 "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26939-6-4

LOST, on Tuesday, December 19, probably between Ramleh and the Marinas, a small gold crucifix. Anyone returning it to Miss Coates, c/o Mme. Rieti, Halte No. 1, will receive 10s. reward. 26970-8-1

OUVRIERS TYPOGRAPHES demandés de suite. S'adresser aux bureaux de "l'Egyptian Gazette".

PERDU, le 19 décembre, probablement entre Ramleh et la Marine, un petit crocifix d'or. Celui qui le rendra à Miss Coates, chez Mme Rieti, Halte No. 1, recevra une récompense de 10 shillings. 26970-8-1

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN STORES have received a large assortment of Christmas Goods of the best quality. Puddings, Cakes, Crackers, etc., in great variety. Early inspection invited. All orders receive prompt attention. King Edward almshouse for 1906 given to customers. 26944-6-4

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, knowing English, French, Arabic, Book-keeping in English and Arabic, Typewriting, well experienced in commercial affairs, requires a suitable situation. Highest references. Address, P.O. No. 26, Alexandria. 26949-6-4

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings CAIRO. St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA, and 35-37 Noble Street LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES: COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS, SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS, SUIT CASES, BUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS: A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING

Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M." Demor: AND Ayre's Central Strong Racquets.

TENNIS BALLS FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1 A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS, FLANNELS, DRILLS, &c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in Crepe de Chine Ties. Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING IN THE BEST MAKES. PANAMA, STRAW, & FEEL HATS; CORK & RUSH BELLNETS, CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY CHEAP PRICES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS, AND PILLOW CASES. FLANNELLETTES, VIELLES AND CEYLON FLANNELS.

SOAP, PERFUMERY, RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDES, MIRRORS, POUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co. Cairo & Alexandria.

HOTEL DU NIL CAIRO

Beautiful Gardens: Near the Bazaars. First Class -- Restaurant.

TO OUR VISITORS.

The Egyptian Gazette has much pleasure in presenting to its subscribers the accompanying description of some of the many interesting routes by which they may travel homewards.

This depends partly upon the month in which you leave Egypt, for Cairo in January may be a little warmer than the Riviera, and possibly not so warm as Sicily, but in March it will be warmer than Rome, and more uniformly warm than many other places in Europe.

Table listing routes from Port Said or Alexandria to various European ports like Brindisi, Messina, Marseilles, Trieste, etc.

The steamers of the P. & O. North German Lloyd, Orient and Messageries Maritimes are the largest. The Anchor, British India, and Bibby Lines are also excellent, and their steamers are largely patronised by travellers to Egypt.

The most expensive but quickest through Continental routes are by P. & O. Brindisi express from Port Said, and the Austrian Lloyd Trieste-Vienna express from Alexandria.

PICTURE POST CARDS.

"The Egyptian Gazette" Series is the most artistic collection to be found in Egypt.

mails from the great liner arrived from Bombay. These small but comfortable ships have enormously powerful engines, and attain a very high rate of speed.

HOTELS EN ROUTE.

SYRACUSE GRAND HOTEL PIAZZA MAZZINI, SYRACUSE (Sicily). First Hotel in the Town.

TAORMINA Hotel Metropole. First-Class House. Beautiful Position. German Management.

Grand Hotel San Domenico. FIRST CLASS ENGLISH FAMILY HOTEL with Garden, Terrace, Lawn Tennis, Winter Garden, 25 Beds, Heating, Ancient historical convent, situated in the finest and most select part of Taormina.

PALERMO Villa Igia Grand Hotel. A. PACHLER Manager.

SORRENTO HOTEL TRAMONTANO. Hotels Tramontano & Tasso, & Hotel-Pension Syrena.

NAPLES GRAND HOTEL. Unrivaled position. First Class. Private Bathrooms. Steam Heating throughout.

FLORENCE THE GRAND HOTEL. UNRIVALLED POSITION. Suites and Rooms with Private Baths and Toilets.

The Hotel Baglioni. First Class. EVERY MODERN COMFORT. BRANCH HOUSE: HOTEL D'ITALIE, BOLOGNA.

Hotel PAOLI, FLORENCE. FULL SOUTH. LUNGARNO DELLA ZECGA. Beautiful view of the surrounding hills.

Gobbo's Florence-Washington Hotel. First-class Family Hotel, situated full south, on the best part of the Lung' Arno.

PISA GRAND HOTEL et HOTEL DE LONDRES. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE ENGLISH NOBILITY.

Italian Riviera, VIAREGGIO On the Express Route to Genoa. PENSION SHELLEY. Kept by an English Lady.

GENOA BRISTOL HOTEL. CENTRAL HOTEL. HOTEL CONTINENTAL DES ETRANGERS.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL. GRAND HOTEL DE GENES. GRAND HOTEL ISOTTA.

HOTEL DE LONDRES. HOTEL MILAN. GRAND HOTEL SAVOIE. HOTEL SMITH.

HOTEL DE LA VILLE. SALSOMAGGIORE HOTEL CENTRAL BAGNI.

SICILY.

The direct route to Sicily is by the Florio-Robattino Co.'s steamers which leave Alexandria weekly for MESSINA, where one takes train to TAORMINA, one of the most charming and popular places on the island.

CENTRAL ITALY.

The fine steamers of the North German Lloyd leave Alexandria every Wednesday during the season for Naples, the voyage being only 3 days.

NAPLES is also reached in 10 hours from Palermo by the Florio-Robattino Co.'s steamers, which leave daily. One cannot approach Naples or leave it without wishing to explore some of its islands, besides the lovely places on its bay—Castellamare and Sorrento.

From Naples to ROME is a train journey of but five hours. All who can will devote at least one week to visiting the many historical and interesting portions of the Eternal City, whose charms and beauties are too well-known to need comment here.

Leaving the Eternal City with much regret, a railway journey of five hours brings you to FLORENCE, where another week can well be spent admiring the City of Flowers and its surrounding country.

NORTHERN ITALY

GENOA (La Superba).—The most picturesque and interesting city in Italy, with the record of having one of the lowest death averages of European cities and a phenomenally equable temperature—warm in winter and deliciously cool breezes from the surrounding mountains and the Mediterranean in summer.

The patriarchal home of Italy's most ancient nobility, whose palaces, gardens, and famous collections of statuary, frescoes, and paintings, are a constant delight to thousands of travellers who annually sojourn in Genoa.

From Genoa to Milan is a matter of only three hours by rail. MILAN is a good centre for Northern Italy before making the tour of the Lakes. The Cathedral is the principal attraction, with its beautiful windows illustrating the History of the Bible.

Between Bologna and Milan and only an hour-and-a-half from Milan is SALSOMAGGIORE, a renowned health resort on account of its thermal springs, change trains at Borgo San-Domenico and in half-an-hour you are at Salsomaggiore.

HOTELS EN ROUTE.

SYRACUSE GRAND HOTEL VILLA POLITI. NEWLY ENLARGED and thoroughly refurnished. Electric Light throughout.

CATANIA (Sicily), Italy GRAND HOTEL BRISTOL, Catania. First-Class House. Full south, fine view of Mount Etna.

PALERMO HOTEL DE FRANCE. First Class. Only Hotel in Palermo with Central Heating Apparatus throughout.

ALGIERS GRAND HOTEL ST. GEORGE. Mustapha Superior. FIRST-CLASS in every respect.

NAPLES SANTA LUCIA HOTEL. FIRST CLASS. Every Modern Comfort.

NAPLES Bertolini's Palace. The last word of modern hotel refinement. 50 BATHROOMS.

ROME Bertolini's Splendid Hotel. First Class. Private Bathrooms. CENTRAL HEATING IN EVERY ROOM.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA VILLE, FLORENCE. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Steamheating.

SAVOY HOTEL, Florence. The Only House expressly built for an Hotel. THE MOST COMPLETE & COMFORTABLE OF MODERN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL. GRANDE BRETAGNE. LUNGARNO, ACCIAOLI. FIRST CLASS. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

Hotel New York. COMFORTABLE FIRST CLASS HOUSE. All Modern Comforts.

ALASSIO A QUIET AND LOVELY WINTER RESORT. THE GRAND HOTEL, ALASSIO. Absolutely First-Class Modern Hotel.

THE SALISBURY HOTEL. This High-class comfortable Hotel has been enlarged since last season.

SALSOMAGGIORE GRAND HOTEL DES TERMES. Highest order, immediately opposite the bath entrance, in the best and highest part of the village.

HOTELS EN ROUTE.

VENICE Grand Hotel. First Class. EVERY MODERN COMFORT. Large Terrace on the Grand Canal.

ROYAL HOTEL DANIELI. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Situated in the Finest and Healthiest part of the Town.

HOTEL BRITANNIA. First Class Hotel in the best position, with garden on the Grand Canal.

HOTEL MILAN-BRISTOL. In the same position but more moderate. CHARLES WALTHER Propr.

ALGIERS Hotel Continental et d'Orient. Mustapha Superior. First-class Hotel. Splendid situation.

NAPLES Grand Hotel du Vesuve. First-class establishment in the healthiest and finest position.

NORTHERN ITALY (Continued)

The ITALIAN LAKES.

VENICE is a 5 hours journey by rail from Milan, and one of the most delightful places imaginable to pass a quiet stay.

COMO, the birthplace of the younger Pliny, is reached in one-and-a-quarter hours by train by way of Monza.

Boats leave Como frequently for the other towns on the lake, which is very beautiful, and the scenery on either side going up the lake is most enchanting.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland, the heart of Europe, has been described as "A cluster of delights and grandeur."

LUGANO is some 20 miles from Como and reached by train in one-and-a-half hours. It has a population of 10,000 people and is charmingly situated on the Lake of Lugano.

LOCARNO may be reached by rail from Bellinzona in forty minutes. This pretty town, situated at the top of Lake Maggiore, has a mild climate, and is an excellent winter resort.

LUCERNE.—A striking picture on the Lake of Lucerne facing the Rigi and Pilatus and the snow-clad Alps.

In and around the town the walks are charming, and the excursions to be made from Lucerne by boat, rail, etc., are very numerous.

BRUNNEN, charmingly situated on the most beautiful part of the Lake of Lucerne, commands magnificent views of lake and mountain scenery.

A delightful excursion from Lucerne is that to ENGELBERG. Take boat to Stansstad and from Stansstad it is about 1 hour and 40 min. by Electric Railway.

THE BERNESE OBERLAND.—INTER-LAKEN a favourite summer resort and the best centre for making excursions in the Oberland.

CHATEAU D'OEX, 3,500 ft. above the sea on the new Electric Railway between Montreux and Interlaken, surrounded by magnificent scenery.

PARIS Hotel Bellevue. 39, AVENUE DE L'OPERA. Finest central situation in the Capital, facing the Opera House.

Mirabeau Hotel et Restaurant, 8, RUE DE LA PAIX, 8. Place Vendome. Place de l'Opera.

TANGIERS HOTEL CECIL. Same Management in Summer, May-October, at Chateau Guyon (Puy de Dome).

TUNIS GRAND HOTEL DE PARIS. Highest order, immediately opposite the bath entrance.

HOTELS EN ROUTE.

VENICE LIDO (VENICE) LIDO. From Venice or Lido, 12 min. by tram. CLIMATIC STATION AND SEA BATHS, WITH CHRISTMASLY INTERIORS.

BAGNI LIDO - VENICE. The most important bathing station in Italy. 16 Restaurants and Terrace on the beach. Concerts daily.

THE GRAND HOTEL LIDO. Hotel with its dependencies (Swiss Hotel), in the most delightful situation of the Lido at the landing place, five minutes' walk from the bathing place.

St. Moritz (Engadine) Switzerland. The Grand Hotel St. Moritz. A NEW FIRST CLASS HOTEL WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

LAKE OF COMO (Cernobbio) GRAND HOTEL VILLA D'ESTE. First-Class House. Finest situation on the Lake.

COMO "PLINIUS" GRAND HOTEL. On the border of the Lake with beautiful Garden and large Terrace. Magnificent Palace, built for the purpose of an "Every reasonable price."

LUGANO (Lake of Lugano) GRAND HOTEL METROPOLE ET MONOPOLE. STRICTLY FIRST CLASS. A. BROCCA, Proprietor.

LOCARNO THE GRAND HOTEL. OPEN ALL THE YEAR. Strictly First Class. Every Modern Comfort.

LUCERNE HOTEL DE L'EUROPE. Comfortable Family Hotel, charmingly situated, known for its quietness.

HOTEL TIVOLI PENSION. Beautiful situation overlooking the Lake. FIRST CLASS. Moderate Charges.

INNSBRUCK (Tyrol) CARL KAISER'S PENSION-HOTEL. Splendid situation, overlooking river and valley, surrounded by fruit, conifer and rose gardens.

INTERLAKEN Regina Hotel, JUNGFRÄUBLICK. Unrivalled Position. FIRST CLASS. Thoroughly renovated.

CHATEAU D'OEX THE GRAND HOTEL. The newest and most up-to-date, thoroughly First Class and replete with every modern comfort.

HOTEL BERTHOD. The Most Comfortable First Class Family Hotel. EVERY MODERN COMFORT. BERTHOD BROTHERS, Proprietors.

ATHENS HOTEL DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE. FIRST CLASS. Special Office in the Hotel for Railway and Steamship Tickets.

TOURIST AGENCY. POLEMY BROS., ATHENS. 2, Pilettello Street (corner of Constitution Square).

CORFU GRAND HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE ET BELLE VENISE. Only First-class Hotel in Corfu with magnificent Garden.

ENGLEBERG (1,019 Metres above Sea), SWITZERLAND. MOUNTAIN AIR CURE. HOTEL VICTORIA. Mr. ALFRED HUG, Proprietor and Manager.

LAKE OF LUCERNE Palace & Grand Hotel, Axen-Fels. The leading Hotel for English and American families. Trains every fifteen minutes by Electric Railway from Brunnen to Axen-Fels.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

For SYRIA, by the S.S. Congo, sailed on the 14th Dec. : Various, 60 packages sundries

For MARSEILLES, by the S.S. Niger, sailed on the 15th Dec. : FOR MARSEILLES Bonded Stores, 45 cases eggs

FOR HAVRE Navig. Italiana, 31 bales senna C. E. Roeber, 7 bags gum

FOR DUNKIRK F. Andros, 50 bales cotton G. Frauger & Co., 15 "

FOR BARCELONA Mohr & Fendel, 50 bales cotton

FOR BRINDISI and TRIESTE, by the S.S. Semiramis, sailed on the 16th Dec. :

FOR BOMBAY E. Mallison & Co., 80 bales cotton

FOR KOBÉ Peel & Co., 150 bales cotton R. & O. Lindemann, 100 "

For PORT SAID and ODESSA, by the S.S. Nahimoff, sailed on the 19th Dec. :

For PIREUS and ODESSA, by the S.S. Bmp. Nicolas, sailed on the 15th Dec. :

Various, 756 bags rice, 22 bags coconuts, 70 packages dates, 159 packages vegetables, 32 packages sundries

E. Mallison & Co., 135 bales cotton Chorem, Benachi & Co., 200 "

R. & O. Lindemann, 200 "

535 bales cotton

For PORT SAID and ODESSA, by the S.S. Nahimoff, sailed on the 19th Dec. :

Various, 14 empty casks

FOR BOMBAY E. Mallison & Co., 80 bales cotton

FOR KOBÉ Peel & Co., 150 bales cotton R. & O. Lindemann, 100 "

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, December 20, 1.5 p.m. Sales of the day... bales 8,000 Of which Egyptian... 500

NEW YORK, December 20. Spot Cotton... 12.30 American Futures (January)... 11.63

WASHINGTON, December 20. In the Bureau of Agricultural it is stated that the cotton ginned up to the 13th

NEW ORLEANS, December 20. Cotton Spot... 12.30 Futures March... 12.33

LIVERPOOL, December 20. American futures (January-February)... 6.23

PARIS, December 20. Banque d'Athènes... 119.00 Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 770.00

LONDON, December 20. Bar Silver (per oz d.)... 30 5/16 Private discount (3 month bills)... 4%

RECETTES du dimanche 10 déc. au samedi 16 déc. 1905

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 16 déc. 1905

du dimanche 10 déc. au samedi 16 déc. 1905

du 1er janvier au samedi 16 déc. 1905

du 1er janvier au samedi 16 déc. 1905

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Allen, Alderson & Co. LIMITED.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN.

Messrs. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM. Messrs. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS.

Messrs. CAMMELL, LAIRD & CO., LD., OF SHEFFIELD. Messrs. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON.

Messrs. F. REDDWAY & CO., LD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER. The Camel Brand Belting, etc., etc.

Ratner's Safes. THE ENGELBERG RICE HULLER. Gilkes Vortex Turbines.

Messrs. A. RANSOME & Co., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT. Wood Working Machinery and Appliances.

Messrs. GALLOWAYS, LTD., Manchester.—The Largest Boiler Works in the World. WALTER A. WOOD; Mowing and Reaping Machine Co.

FIGUET & Co., Lyons.—French Steam Engines. AVELING & PORTER, LIMITED, Rochester.—Steam Rollers and Steam Ploughs.

LES TANNERIES LYONNAISES, Oullins (Rhône).—Best Leather Belting. R. S. HINDLEY, Barton, Dorset.—Vertical Engines and Boilers.

HILLAIRET HUGUOT, Paris.—Electricians. L. DUMONT, Paris.—Centrifugal pumps. R. F. & E. TURNER, LTD., Ipswich.—Flour Mills.

CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT Co., LD. ENGRAIS NATURELS COMPLETS. Poudreries, Engrais Chimiques Organiques.

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY. RECETTES du dimanche 10 déc. au samedi 16 déc. 1905

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 16 déc. 1905

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du 1er janvier au samedi 16 déc. 1905

Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &C., &C. All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.

BRANCHES AT SHARIA BAB-EL-HADEED (CAIRO), ALEXANDRIA AND KHARTOUM. SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT FOR

RICHARD GARRETT & SONS, LTD. Portable and semi-portable steam engines, Road rollers, thrashing and straw-chopping machines.

SHAND, MASON & CO. Patent Steam and Manual Fire Engines. NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LTD.

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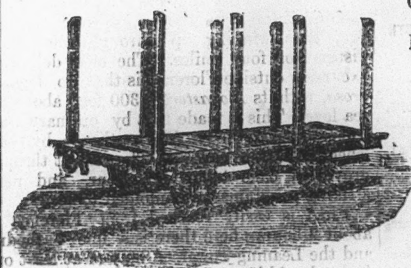
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